# SCR Catalyst Management: Lessons Learned

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- Enel Produzione spa: Power Utility Co. created in 1998 from Enel spa
- CESI spa: Services & Research Co. issued in 1956, and reorganised in 2000, merging the major part of the Enel spa R&D Division



### About Enel Produzione spa

- Largest power generation Co. in Italy
- □ Shared 100% by Enel spa
- □Installed capacity: 40,750 MW
  - 26,684 MW thermal & 14,065 hydro (as in 2001)
- □ Power generation: 125,3 TWh (as in 2000)
- □Approx. 10,000 employees



- □ Services & Research Center
- Shareholders 44 % by Enel Group Co., 10 % italian ISO, other (utilities, industries, etc.)
- ☐ Testing & Certification, Environment,
  Power Generation, T&D Networks, End
  Users and Renewables
- □ Approx. 1,000 employees



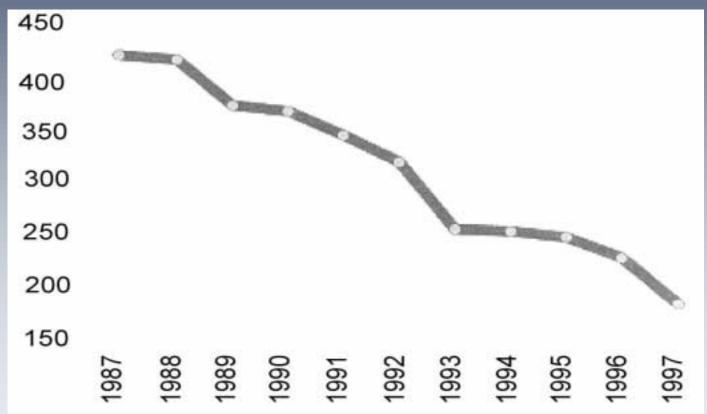
### NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in Italy/1

- □Approx. 2Mton per year
- 116 % due to power generation (as in 1994)
  - Fossil fired generation 220 TWh (79 %) (as in 2000)
    - ◆ Coal
    - ◆ Oil
    - ◆ Natural gas 100 TWh
    - Other

- **26 TWh**
- 86 TWh
- - 8 TWh



# $NO_x$ emissions in Italy/2 Enel spa $NO_x$ emission (kton)





### NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in Italy/3

- Emission limits fixed by law from 1989 in reception of EU Directives
- □200 mg/Nm³ for each power plant
- □ In few cases, local authorities imposed lower limits
- NO<sub>x</sub> emission trading not yet acknowledged in Italian legislation



- In early '90s Enel spa started a large environmental program in order to comply new environmental regulatories
- All existing power stations, exceeding 500 MWth, has been submitted to environmental retrofittings
- ☐ For NOx control combustion modification and SCR technology have been selected



- ☐ 12 fossil fired power stations (30 units) have SCR denoxing systems
- □8 of these (22 units) are owned
- □a few SCR denoxing systems are also in operation in waste incinerators, refineries, etc.



- Enel spa issued a technical specification for SCR installation
- Retrofitting works have been contracted to SCR manufacturers
- European and Japanese companies resulted as catalyst suppliers



# SCR technology in Italy /4 Enel tech spec asked for

- → Different fuels: coal, oil and NG
- ◆ NOx reduction: 80%
- $\bullet$  SO<sub>2</sub> to SO<sub>3</sub> conversion: 1.0  $\gg$  0.8%
- Ammonia slip: up to 5 ppm
- **◆** Catalyst type: honeycombs or plates
- ◆ Pressure drops: as low as possible



- SCR reactors (all but one) are installed in <a href="mailto:high-dust">high-dust</a> configuration
- Usually 2 reactors in parallel are installed for each boiler
- □ Enel Produzione has 42 SCR reactors



- SCR reactor has typically 3 catalyst layers (one more is empty)
- Soot-blowers are installed. They usually work with dry steam
- ☐ Guide vanes, rectifier, and dummy layer are installed too



- □ Enel Produzione has in service more than 7,500 m³ of catalyst
- □ 3,900 m³ (52 %) are plate type, from Hitachi (Japan)
- □ 3,600 m³ (48 %) are honeycomb type, from Frauenthal (Austria), Siemens (Germany) and KW Huls (Germany)



- SCR technology is effective in NOx control
- SCR technology is quite simple to manage
- □ Nevetheless SCR DeNOx must be controlled



### SCR operating experiences /2

Key elements are:

- □ Catalyst
- Ammonia injection
- □Soot blowers

Catalyst is "consumable"



- ☐ To manage SCR technology some proper know how is needed
- Independent expertise, different from catalyst suppliers, can help in saving money
  - assessment of equipment performances
  - catalyst replacement strategies



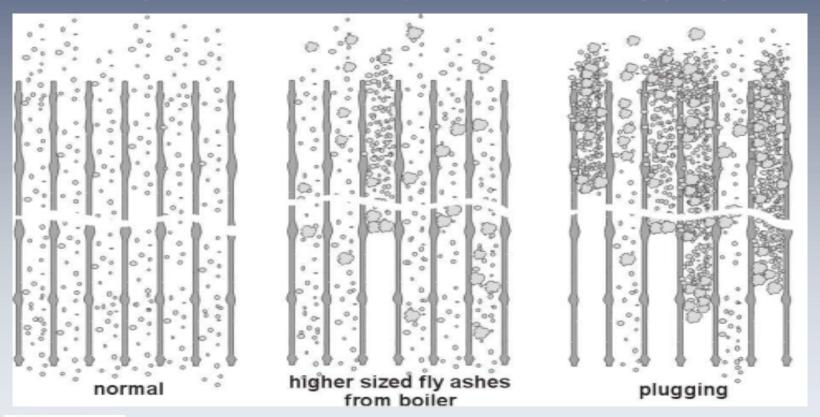
- Operating in "as spec conditions", catalyst life resulted higher than designed
- Catalyst can support "out of design "operating conditions
- Catalyst life is strictly correlated with boiler combustion



- Catalyst plugging is still a problem
- ☐ Catalyst deactivation seems to be lower than expected
- Catalyst loose performances because of fouling
- Keeping catalyst clean is the major problem affecting SCR operation

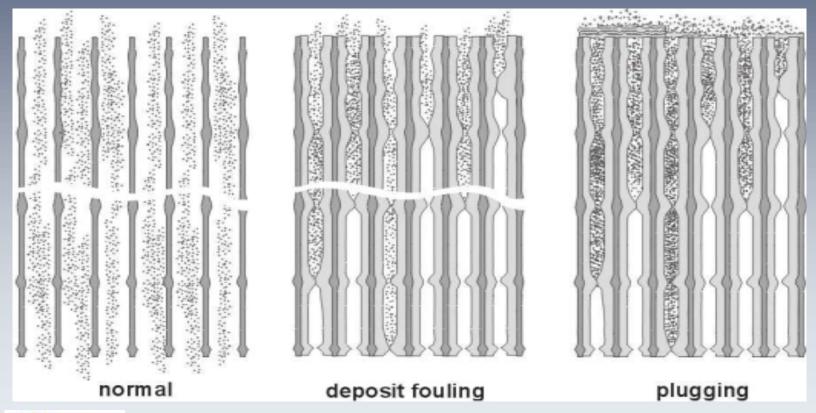


# SCR operating experiences /6 Higher sized fly ashes plugging



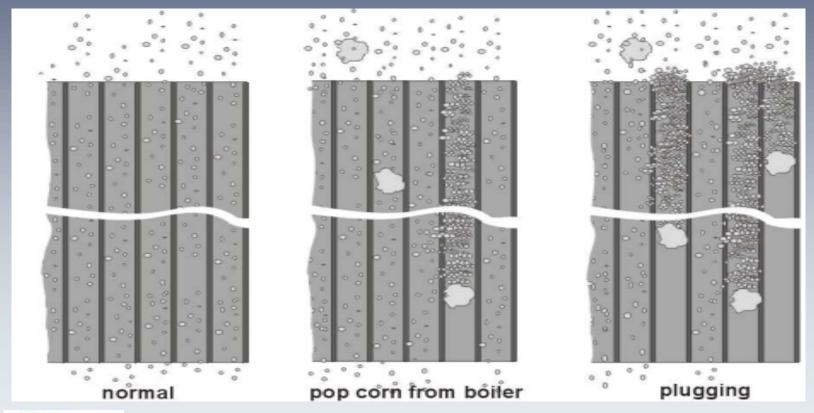


# SCR operating experiences /7 MgO injection plugging





# SCR operating experiences /8 "Pop corn" plugging





# SCR operating experiences /9 Ammonia injection

- Stripped in column and mixed with hot air
- Rate of injection depending from the NOx content
- Automation of ammonia injection is a relevant problem in some power plants



# SCR operating experiences /10 Soot blowers

- Because of fouling (>>> plugging) soot blowers are key elements
- □ Frequency of use depends on pressure drops
- □ In coal fired power plants the frequency is up to once a shift
- In some cases plant managers tend to reduce the use of soot blowers in order to save steam/water



# SCR operating experiences /11 Changing fuel

- □ Switching fuel from coal to orimulsion, and to coal/orimulsion co-combustion, can be supported by SCR catalyst
- $\square$  SO<sub>2</sub> to SO<sub>3</sub> conversion is the main issue. Because of its volume dependence, one catalyst layer has been removed
- An increase in fouling resulted









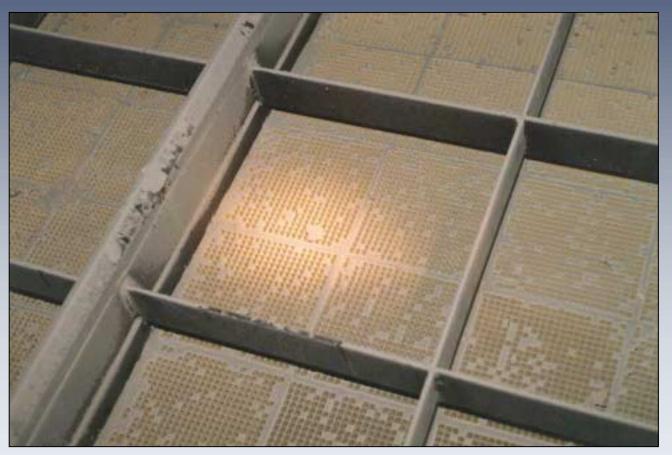














- □ CESI acts as independent consultant
- Dedicated laboratories and facilities for catalyst assessments
- KH for catalyst management and cleaning

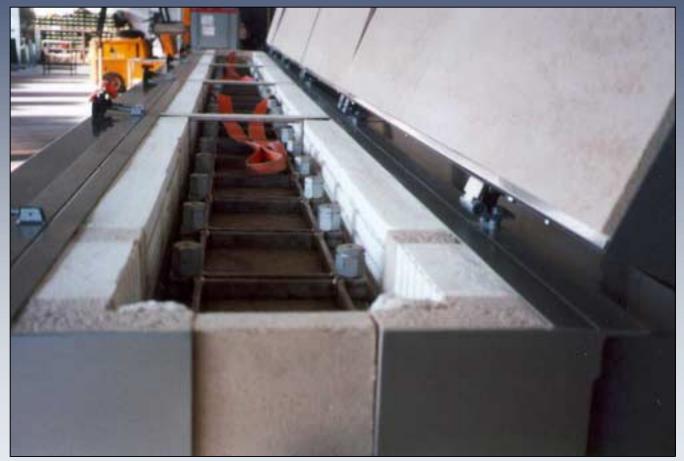


- Denoxing reactor inspection
- Denoxing reactor asset measurements
- □ Ammonia slip measurements
- □ Catalyst sampling
- □ Catalyst performance assessment
- □ Catalyst deactivation measurements
- Catalyst cleaning and regeneration





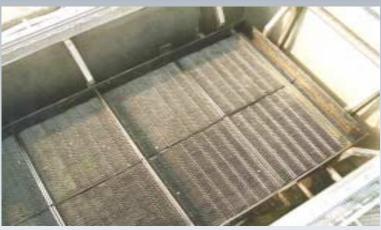


















- If proper operated, catalyst life is higher than expected
- Some denox reactors have been designed and installed with more catalyst then needed. This acts as a "reserve"



- Frequent reactor inspections and dedicated programs for checking catalyst performances, really help plant manager in delay catalyst replacement
- ☐ Sampling catalyst during plant shut-down is mandatory
- □ Micro-reactor catalytic measurements are enough for catalyst assessment



- ☐ Catalyst cleaning and regeneration is a valuable option before buying new catalysts
- ☐ SCR cleaning and regeneration technologies should be implemented after selection on cost effective base (each degradation phenomena should require different cleaning technology)



- Correct management of SCR technology can result in saving money
- Utilities previous experiences as well as independent consultants experiences are useful in avoiding errors and better selection of remedies

